

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIV.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1830.

No. 20.

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance—or Two Dollars & Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for One Dollar, and for each continuance after, Twenty-five Cents—those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.



VENDUE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 18th of March, inst., at the residence of the Subscriber, in Hamiltonban township, all his Personal Property, viz :

Horses, Cows, and Hogs, one Plantation Waggon, Horse gears, Ploughs and Harrows, Clover-seed by the bushel, one Windmill, an eight-day Clock, a ten-plate Stove and Pipe, Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads, and a great variety of

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock. A. M. when attendance and a credit will be given by

DAVID M'MILLAN.

March 2.

ts

VENDUE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 23d of March inst. at the residence of the Subscriber, in Mountjoy township, the following Personal Property, viz :

Horses, Cows, Sheep, and Hogs, a Carriage and Sleigh, Rye by the bushel, and Corn in the ear or shelled, and a great variety of

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. A. M. when attendance will be given by

March 2.

ts

VENDUE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 31st of March inst., at the residence of the subscriber, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, the following Personal Property, viz :

One ten-plate Stove, a Settee, Beds & Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Pictures, Books,

AND A VARIETY OF KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

E. MELSHEIMER.

March 2.

ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a Writ of alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 20th of March inst., at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A Tract of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Sherigh, John Stewart and others, containing 50 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a 1½ story Log Dwelling-house, and small Frame Barn, with a young Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as late the estate of Thomas Wood, deceased

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 2, 1830. } ts

STORE-ROOM FOR RENT.

THAT large and convenient Store-Room on the south west corner of the Diamond, at present occupied by Mr. C. J. SNOWEN, will be Rented from the first of April next. There is a small Room attached to it—and a commodious Cellar. For terms apply to JACOB ZIEGLER, Guardian of the minor children of J. McCaughy, Esq. dec'd. Gettysburg, Jan. 12. } ts

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Read in the H. of Representatives, Feb. 22.

Mr. MALLERY, from the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the financial concerns of the state, and other subjects connected with said finances, made the following report, which was read, viz :

The committee of ways and means have directed their attention and deliberations to those objects for which the committee has been organized, influenced by the various resolutions, which have from time to time, been referred to them by the House. It is considered to be their duty to examine not only the ordinary revenue, and the annual expenses of government, but also to suggest to the House, the means by which funds can be raised for the payment of any existing debts, and for increasing the revenue to discharge the interest of past expenditures, and for the ultimate redemption of the debt, and for making provisions for such additional demands upon the public treasury, as the condition and welfare of the state may require. The usual income of the commonwealth is sufficient to defray the expenses of government, and leave a large balance for the payment of interest upon loans already made upon the credit of the state. Education and internal improvement, are the chief objects laid before the committee, for which additional provision is required. The attention of the legislature has been frequently called to the subject of education, by petitions from the people, and by the urgent recommendations of the past and present executive. The good policy, the importance and necessity of providing for a general system of education, under the constitutional requisition, is universally admitted as a measure involving the happiness of our citizens, the welfare of posterity and the permanency of our invaluable government. Since 1800, the sum of \$132,500 has been appropriated by the legislature for the advancement of education ; but it has been applied to the aid of the academies established in the several counties, and to the colleges incorporated by law. The public money has been applied in this manner, for the obvious reason, that those institutions alone were prepared to receive public munificence. Had there been prepared and established a system of elementary education, the wisdom of the legislature would have directed their funds to its support, as such a system would claim a decided preference by its superior utility, its relief to the poor, and its more extended influence. As no general method has yet been prepared for the establishment of common schools, in such manner that funds can be appropriated to their aid, and as claims more immediately urgent, are pressing upon the present legislature, the most that can be done at this time, will be to give such a direction to a portion of the revenue to be raised, as will lay the foundation of a fund for that purpose.

The extensive internal improvements in which this state has engaged, the amount of money already expended, and the sum required to complete the system, demand the most serious and immediate attention of the committee and of the legislature. As a firm belief in the sound policy and wisdom of measures, will not only contribute powerfully to their accomplishment, but will tend to reconcile the people to any inconvenience which they may feel if called upon to aid in supplying the necessary means to defray the expense ; the committee will be pardoned for advertng briefly to the policy of the system, although so much has been said and written upon it, that nothing more is expected than to awaken recollection.

When we examine our statute books and see the course of legislation, and calculate the amount which has been appropriated by law to the improvement of the state, to aid in the construction of turnpikes, and in improving the navigation of our rivers, we find the clear indications of the settled policy of the state. When we look upon our state map, and find that more than 2,380 miles of turnpike roads have been constructed at an expense of more than 8,000,000 of dollars, and that more than fifty bridges have been thrown over our large streams, at an expense of more than 2,500,000 dollars, by incorporated companies, aided by the state, we cannot believe that the people have been unmindful of the benefits resulting from internal improvement. Those were the improvements of the age that has gone by ; but in them Pennsylvania was in advance of her sister states. A new era has arisen. Science and skill have presented a new system to facilitate transportation, and lessen the expense and time to be employed ; and experience has tested its utility. Common roads, turnpikes, and the tedious and hazardous navigation of rivers, must yield to the superior advantages of canals and rail-roads. To keep pace with the spirit and improvement of the times, was a course in consonance with the policy which had ever actuated the legislature of the state, and incited by the most powerful motive of public interest, stimulated by the successful example of the state of New York, and instructed by the voice of public opinion, the legislature commenced the system of internal improvement in this state. The system was commenced in 1825, and in its origin it signified the formation of a connection between the eastern and western waters of the state. In its progress, other important objects of improvement presented themselves, and led to the adoption of a more general system, intended to embrace all the great and prominent interests of the commonwealth. This course of policy, notwithstanding the objections which have been urged against it, would appear in consonance with the principles of our free institutions, and will find its justification in the peculiar localities of our state, divided into different and distinct sections, each possessing the facilities of improvement by canals and rail roads, and each abounding in the rich stores of agricultural and mineral wealth, not only inviting, but provoking the aid of art to convert them into available sources of individual profit and public wealth.

The system was not devised as a hazardous experiment, for it had already been fully and completely tested in the state of New York, on a scale sufficiently extensive to demonstrate the certainty of results. The soundness of the calculation could not be resisted, if the canals in the state of New-York without mineral stores to contribute to their tolls, had proved a profitable investment to the state ; the Pennsylvania canals, bounded in every direction by exhaustless mines of mineral wealth of every variety, must prove a still greater source of profit to this state. This fact has since been most strikingly exemplified in the short experience of the Schuylkill navigation company, extending into and terminating in the coal region of Schuylkill county, being the first and only artificial navigation in this state on which a fair experiment has been made. The history of the progress of this great work of individual enterprise, bears some affinity to that of our Pennsylvania canals. In its progress, the same difficulties attended it as would now appear to hang over the improvement of the state ; the same delays in the construction of the work were complained of ; the same doubts of its utility were suggested ; the same fears of ultimate success were spread far and wide ; and still greater difficulties were encountered in procuring the necessary funds to carry it on. The perseverance of a few spirited individuals overcame all obstacles ; and that work, which had been so often and so openly denounced as a wild, extravagant and useless scheme, has at length become a monument of individual enterprise, and a rich & increasing source of public & private wealth. Its value and utility in public estimation, its past performance and future promises, may be safely measured by the market price of its stock ; being now \$146, for \$100 paid.

Your committee attach much importance to the short experience of this navigation, as the only Pennsylvania improvement, in which an experiment has been made. They believe it furnishes the fairest data on which a safe calculation may be made of the advantages of our state improvements, and the only means of forming a just comparison, in estimating the value of our Pennsylvania canals. The average cost of the Pennsylvania canals and rail-ways, will not exceed that of the Schuylkill navigation ; and the profit of transportation of coal, will in some measure be enjoyed by our improvements, with an incomparably greater trade in other articles. The economy of the use of anthracite coal, has been so satisfactorily demonstrated, as to induce the belief that the period is not far distant, when it will find its way to every fireside, as well that of the rich as the poor, and in addition to its domestic uses, when its importance to the various arts and manufactures, is taken into the account, no fears need be entertained, that the supply will be too great for the demand. If in the opinion of your committee, the value of our public works were to be estimated by the facilities they would afford to the transportation to market of our mineral wealth, the expense of their construction would be justified.

But when, in addition to the exhaustless stores of mineral wealth, we take into account the important aid they will afford to the agriculture and commerce of the state, it is difficult to estimate the immense advantages of our system of internal improvement. The state of New York, on one side, having already afforded to the agriculture of that state, the advantages of a cheap transportation to market, the good effects of the policy have been strikingly shown, by the rapid increase of their population and capital, and in the enhanced value of their lands. On the other side the enterprising state of Ohio, with her immense territory of fertile lands, has commenced and is now completing two great lines of communication, affording to her citizens a cheap conveyance for her agricultural products to market, and her improvements have already attracted the attention of capitalists, and drawn to that state the stream of emigration. What would have been the situation of the state of Pennsylvania, if she had remained inactive, and neglected to have taken measures to secure to her agriculture equal advantages ? It would not surely be necessary to present in detail, the melancholy picture of decay and decline, which our state must inevitably have exhibited. Certainly it may now be said that this state was never in a more thriving and prosperous condition.—That there never was a period when the citizens of this state were more free from debt, when enterprise was more active—and when so much capital was employed in useful improvements, in agriculture and manufactures. The public disbursements on the canals have not been buried in the earth, nor have they taken to themselves wings and flown away.

Who that will make a just estimate of the magnitude of the resources of the great state of Pennsylvania, can apply the epithet of extravagance to the present scheme of internal improvement ? Compared with the resources of the state of New York, the expenditure may be considered moderate, contrasted with the expense of their system ; compared with the resources of Maryland, the expense of our system when contrasted with the expense which must necessarily be involved in the completion of their magnificent scheme of improvement may be considered still more moderate.

Surely if a few spirited capitalists in the city of Philadelphia, have been able to construct a navigation at an expense of between two and three millions, and turned their money to a good account, can it be considered extravag-

gant in the great state of Pennsylvania, with all her mighty resources to expend quadruple that amount in improvements which promise like utility and equal profit.

The citizens of the city of Philadelphia, alone, have within the last 15 years expended eight millions of dollars in the construction of the Schuylkill navigation, the Union Canal, the Lehigh works, and the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. Can it then be considered as extravagant in the state of Pennsylvania, with an assessed taxable property, exceeding in value three hundred millions of dollars, to encounter an expense of not double the amount in the construction of her improvements, extending over and into the remotest corners of the whole state—improvements which are to unlock the hidden treasures, which have so long remained concealed with in her barren mountains—improvements which are absolutely necessary, to place the farmers of this state, on an equal footing with the farmers of New York, and of the infant state of Ohio—improvements which, when completed, cannot fail to give to this state that pre-eminence in wealth and political power, to secure which is a duty imposed on those who are delegated by the people, as the guardians of their rights and interests.

The legislation of almost every state in the union, is now directed to internal improvements, and each would appear to be actively engaged in the strife of competition to gain the vantage ground. It is calculated that there are 3,500 miles of canals and rail-roads, already constructed and now constructing in the United States, and if no other consideration presents sufficient inducement, the spirit and enterprise with which our neighboring states are prosecuting their improvements, and extending them into our own territory, ought to increase in us the urgency of a vigorous prosecution of our public works. In no other state of the union do there exist the same inducements to construct such an extensive system of internal improvement, and from the accomplishment of which, such benefits are to be derived. In no other state of the union is to be found adapted to domestic and manufacturing purposes, that invaluable mineral, the anthracite coal, scattered in profusion over an immense extent of our territory, and from late examinations on the west branch of the Susquehanna, there is reason to believe that the bituminous coal region, intended to be reached by the west branch canal is equally extensive.

These are considerations which operated upon the legislature in extending the system, and it might be asked, what has occurred to arrest the progress of these improvements, which have nearly reached the coal regions on the north and west branches of the Susquehanna, which, if not extended, will not answer the end for which they were originally designed.

It would not be necessary for your committee to urge on the house the importance of the speedy execution of the main line of communication between the eastern and the western waters. All unite in favor of the accomplishment of this great work, as immediately connected with the prosperity of the state.—Already sufficient demonstration has been made on the western section, to shew the importance of it to the great manufacturing city of Pittsburgh, and the country through which it passes ; and it is confidently believed that when this line shall be completed, our great commercial city will realize the advantages expected from it, and the whole state will participate in the general benefit. And it is confidently believed that a strict scrutiny into the circumstances of all the lines of improvement commenced and projected, will demonstrate that there are advantages to be realized which justify their undertaking by the state.

The march of improvement has been as much the subject of wonder abroad as at home. The celerity and success of it has outrun all calculation, and has falsified the predictions of our most prudent statesmen. During the progress of the New York canals, considered at the time as a most gigantic undertaking, Mr. Jefferson publicly expressed the opinion that it was a work, a century in advance of the capacity of the people. He lived to see the error of his prediction, and subsequently atoned for it, by an acknowledgement in a letter to De Witt Clinton "that he was a century behind the spirit of the age in his calculations."

If in estimating the magnitude of the expenditure incurred by the state, in the construction of her public works, the value of her resources to be developed and the immense advantages to be realized from them, form an essential ground of justification of that expenditure, the ability of the state in her financial concerns, forms an equally tenable ground of justification. While almost every state in the union is and ever has been subject to a state tax, to defray even the expenses of its government, the state of Pennsylvania has ever been exempt from such a tax. From the year 1800 down to the present period, the state has expended upon objects besides her canals and rail roads, from her income and revenue derived from indirect sources, more than five millions of dollars, and defrayed the expenses of government without a state tax. Notwithstanding the debt incurred for canal and rail road purposes, by permanent loans authorized previous to the present session, amounting to 6,300,000 dollars, and the loans made for other purposes to 1,840,000 dollars, making together the sum of 8,140,000 the finances of the state have been sufficient to pay the interest on the whole amount, and no deficiency as yet has been experienced.

In order to meet the engagements of the state, and make provision for the expenditures of the present year, the committee recommend an additional loan of four millions of dollars, which, with the sum of 3,490,000, authorized by the act of this session, to be loaned from the several banks under the provisions of their charters, will make the sum of 7,980,000, from which sum will be paid all the temporary loans heretofore made, and furnish means for the completion

of all contracts heretofore made according to the estimate of the canal commissioners, and leave a balance of about \$900,000, to be applied to new contracts, if the same shall be required by the legislature of the present session.

If the whole amount of that sum shall be obtained and expended during the present year, the indebtedness of the state for loans will then be \$1,840,000, the amount of the loans obtained and applied to other purposes than canals and rail-roads ; the sum of \$6,300,000, the amount of all the permanent loans made before the present session for canals and rail roads ; to which sum add \$4,490,000, authorised by the acts of the present session, and from which all the temporary loans made for canal and rail-road purposes are to be paid, making in the whole for canal and rail road purposes the sum of \$10,790,000, and if the amount of the old loans be added to that sum, the total amount of loans which have been made and which are proposed to be made at the present session will be \$12,640,000. From the report of the Auditor General, further debts are stated as due from the commonwealth upon account of appropriations heretofore made to turnpikes, bridges, rivers and other objects, amounting to \$187,849 31. Upon examination it will be found that \$30,000 of that sum is for subscriptions authorised to turnpikes, which have not been incorporated, and \$6000 to bridges which are in the same situation, \$17,190 52 appropriated to the improvement of the Susquehanna river, which under existing laws cannot be called for, and payment of a considerable portion of the residue probably will never be required.

On the other hand it may be proper to state that the Commonwealth owns

Bank stock to the amount of	\$2,108,700
Bridge do.	410,000
Canal do.	200,000
And the amount estimated to be due from land,	2,000,000
Making	\$4,718,700

To which may be added the turnpike stock of \$1,903,817 58, from which some revenue is now received, and an increase may be expected from some portions of it.

By the report of the Auditor General made upon the first day of December, 1829, there remained in the treasury a balance of \$175,375 98, and by the report of the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, there has been transferred from the treasury the sum of \$100,000 for the payment of interest due on the first of February, 1830, leaving a balance in the treasury upon the first of December, 1829, of \$75,375 98. The probable receipts at the treasury for the year 1830, from other sources except that of land as estimated by the Auditor General will be 481,295 dollars and 54 cents. It may be calculated that under the operations of the act of eighth of April, 1829, reducing interest upon lands in case the owners comply with the provisions of the act within two years from its passage, an increased revenue will be received during the present year from that source. It is confidently believed that the sum which will be received from lands during the present year will exceed 130,000 dollars, making together the receipts at the treasury for the present year of \$611,295 54, which sum will defray the expenses of government, meet all the demands upon the treasury, pay the interest upon the old loans of 1,840,000 dollars, and admit of a transfer of 60,000 dollars to the internal improvement fund, for the payment of interest upon the first of August, 1830, and of 40,000 dollars for the payment of interest which will be due upon the first of February, 1831, and then leave in the treasury upon the first of December, 1830, the end of the present fiscal year, a balance of 43,481 dollars and 52 cents. Upon this view of our finances, and with the loans contemplated by the committee for the present year, there will be a deficiency in the internal improvement fund, which is specifically pledged for the payment of interest upon the loans for canal and rail road purposes, on the first of August, 1830, of 65,338 dollars and 81 cents, and a further deficiency for the payment of interest on the first of February, 1831, of 130,233 33 dollars, making the whole deficiency in that fund for the year ending upon the first of February, 1831, 215,572 dollars and 14 cents. In this calculation is included only the sum of 10,000 dollars to be received into the internal improvement fund during the present year from all the finished canals and improvements connected therewith. The estimate made by the canal commissioners of the amount to be received from tolls during the present year is 65,000 dollars, and if their calculation shall prove correct the deficiency will be reduced by a credit to the internal improvement fund of the further sum of 55,000 dollars. The premium of 140,000 dollars, which may be expected from the loan of 4,000,000 dollars, under the operations of the act passed by this house, authorising the same at 3½ per cent. is pledged for the payment of interest chargeable upon the internal improvement fund, which with the sum of 55,000 dollars will reduce the deficiency for the payment of interest which will be payable upon the first of February, 1831, to 20,572 dollars and 14 cents, less than one half of the balance which will be in the treasury upon the first of December 1831.—It may be expected that a large increased amount of tolls will be received during the year 1831, upon the 428½ miles of canal that will be in operation during that year, and which is pledged for the payment of interest chargeable upon the internal improvement fund. It cannot however be ascertained with certainty what sum will be obtained from that source, and further appropriations will be required to complete and render productive the improvements that have been so far progressed in,

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On the following morning Beatrice visited her son as she had promised to do. There were the visible traces in her countenance of much mental anguish, and much bodily suffering. She embraced Malavolti in silence; but there was a clinging tenderness in her embrace, as if she were loath to part with her treasure; and when she grasped his hand, the pressure of her own was a mute exhortation to be composed, which spoke to his heart.

"I have spent the live-long night in prayer for thee," said Beatrice, after a pause, "and my hope is strong that I have not humbled myself before God in vain; for, methinks, I behold in thee, my son, the departing signs of that sore tribulation which so grievously oppressed thee yesterday."

"Yes," replied Malavolti, calmly, "it is doubt, not certainty, that makes a steadfast spirit falter. Till yesterday, life was a stake I played for; and tho' my chance was desperate, my feverish hopes hung trembling on the throw.—To-day, I count the hours between me and the grave; and I thank the reverend council for their despatch. They might have clothed cruelly in the garb of mercy, and, by seeming to deliberate, mocked me with the belief that justice sat on their right hand, and that they would execute the judgment of truth. Yesterday, the terrors of death were upon me, because in my heart there still lingered the gladness which whispered to it, the light is sweet, and it is a pleasant thing for the eye to behold the sun; but to-day, the terror is gone, and I languish for the end."

"I grieve to hear thee say so," answered Beatrice; "for it is pride, not religion that supports you; pride which is of this world only, who, when she plants her foot upon the sand, believes she treads upon a rock. I do not doubt you dare to die, but I dare not think of what it is you dare, when it is only death you are prepared for. It is a miserable vaunt, Malavolti, to boast your equality with the beasts that perish! Yet, you do no more, when you make your reason perform the office of their instinct, by exchanging the fear of death, which should appal the most righteous, for the ignoble heroism of merely despising the body's sufferings."

"Would you have me led forth to execution, and see me mount the scaffold like the vilest criminal?" exclaimed Malavolti.

"No!" answered Beatrice, firmly—"I would not see you led forth to execution—I would not see you die at all, if what I would were what I could. But can you bid these stone walls yield you a free passage to liberty and life? Can you achieve the substitution of a just pardon for an unjust sentence?—Oh, my son! can you—can you escape the scaffold?"

"Aye!" murmured Malavolti.
"How?" said Beatrice.
Malavolti was silent. Beatrice looked at him for a moment, and then advancing with a slow step and dignified air, "Proud man!" she exclaimed,—"tremble at what you see! Behold, your mother kneels to you!"

Beatrice knelt at the feet of her son. Malavolti covered his face with his hands.

"Hear me, Malavolti! When you were a cradled infant, your father died—I did not mourn as women do who shed brief tears upon a husband's grave and balance the account of sorrow with the surplus of remaining joys. Mine was the condition, rather, of a prosperous merchant, whose wealth is great indeed, but all, all embarked in one fair venture, which being shipwrecked, he is a very bankrupt, even to the beggary of hope. But what did I when the tempest came and stripped me of my wealth? Ah, my son! I forgot myself and remembered you! I commanded back my tears—I stifled my sighs—I calmed my grief, divorced my sad thoughts from your father's tomb, and lived through many a grievous hour because thou didst live. Now, Malavolti, I demand sacrifice for sacrifice!—Give me, in return for all the years I have been a weary pilgrim on this earth for thee, the few miserable days that stretch between the present one and that whereon it is appointed that thou must die. Oh, God! the pang is sharp enough to look upon you, as now I do, and think how soon I *must* lose you—yet can I gather some consolation from the knowledge that a thousand puny accidents in life's daily course might have wrought the same calamity, with a suddenness, too, whose shock would have bruised my poor heart even worse than this that hath befallen. But my thoughts grow frantic, Malavolti, and my affliction is without hope, when I behold thee "blotted out of the Book of Life," and not written with the righteous,"—when the tremendous truth smites me, "that from beneath, hell is moved for thee, to meet thee at thy coming!"

"Mother! mother!" exclaimed Malavolti, in a voice suffocated with emotion, "spare me!"

"Son! son!" rejoined Beatrice, rising, "spare me, and save thyself! Disrobe thy haughty spirit of those tinsel gauds of a mountebank world, whose vanities thou'lt again again mayest look upon; prepare for death, not as a pageantry, where man is to look on and call you noble, but as a sacrifice where the eternal God is to be appeased, and which the saints of Heaven may offer up, with prayers, upon their golden altars."

Malavolti, whose face was still covered with his hands, wept bitterly, and his sobs were audible.

"Blessed be those tears!" exclaimed Beatrice, in a voice of fervent zeal—"they are the gracious harbingers of contrition, the penitential waters of the soul, which cleanse it from its impurities. Oh, my son! child of my love; my only one! I never saw thee weep, till now, that sorrow for thy sorrow, whatever it was, did not make me prone to weep too. But this grief is holy; and with a joy as holy do I welcome it. The parched earth smiles not more gratefully when gentle rains descend, than does my almost withered heart smile in gladness, refreshed by these precious drops thine eyes let fall."

She paused. But while she gazed at Malavolti, her features assumed an expression of divine sanctity which seemed to heighten with her progressively deepening conviction that the moment of assured victory was near. Blended, however, with this saint-like ecstasy, there was a troubled air of chastened and subdued, though intense, melancholy, which told all the story of a mother's grief. Whatever might be the sublime consciousness of triumphant piety, it could not silence the voice of nature; and that voice eloquently revealed to the heart of Beatrice, that after all she had done, she had brushed away a loathsome weed growing in the rank soil of a grave. The grave remained!

Malavolti, meanwhile, was fearfully agitated. The impassioned appeal of his mother had unnerved him. He spoke not; neither did he uncover his face. But his laboring chest, the trembling of body, his deep-drawn sighs, and his convulsive sobs, denoted what a tempest raged within. Grasping the ponderous fetter that hung upon him, he arose, and paced up and down his cell, and dashed away, with an impetuous hand, the tears that still gathered in his eyes. Beatrice uttered not a word. In anxious silence she watched the stormy conflict of his passions. It was to her the omen of a prosperous issue; for what alone she feared was that calm unruffled spirit, which, in the beginning, had betokened so fixed, so deep, and so inexorable a purpose.—Some minutes had thus elapsed, and the violence of Malavolti's emotion was gradually subsiding, when he approached Beatrice, took her hand, and, in a faltering voice, addressed her:

"You have prevailed!" said he. "Be satisfied! I am as innocent of this crime, mother, as when you bore me: doubt not that. But you shall see me mount the scaffold like a felon; and I will die—a murderer's death—and let a holy priest shrive me of my sins.—All this I'll do, in poor requital of that weary pilgrimage you have borne for me. But oh! I did, indeed, meditate far other things! I did look to mock at my destroyers, and in such a way as would have told the world that Malavolti, who shrunk from the axe, had fortitude to embrace a hundred deaths in shunning one—to die hourly, thro' the space allotted him yet to live. But it is idle, now, to talk of cancelled oaths made to my own heart in the agony of shame, as I contemplated the ignominious scene of a public execution. Do with me as thou wilt."

Beatrice embraced her son, and wept upon his bosom. The feelings of both were at that moment beyond the reach of language; and even after their first vehemence had abated, silence was the sanctuary of their thoughts. The mind of Malavolti had undergone a complete revolution. He had a new character to play; new passions to control and guide; new duties to learn; and a new path to tread in his passage to the grave. Beatrice, on the other hand, now that the pressure of the greatest evil was removed, felt with accumulated sharpness that which she fancied was entirely blunted, because its pain had been lost in the more acute anguish of one whose anticipation maddened her. She could now meditate upon the single grief of her approaching bereavement, and sorrowful enough were her meditations; but never once did she allow them to betray themselves by word, or sigh, or tear, or look, in the presence of Malavolti. No! This incomparable woman, with all the lofty spirit of the noblest matrons of ancient Greece or Rome, held her maternal grief in subjection, that she might the better comfort and sustain her son. It was only when she was alone, and in the solitude of her own thoughts, and

unobserved of any, that she paid the natural tribute of the heart, and discharged it of its swelling burden.

Time passed on, and every day Beatrice was at her post. No sooner did the hour strike at which the outer gates of the prison were unlocked, than she presented herself for admission, and sought the gloomy dungeon of Malavolti. Sometimes she was accompanied by the venerable Padre Anselmo, who administered the holy offices of religion and with pious zeal prepared her unhappy son for death. It was an inexpressible consolation to Beatrice herself to participate in these offices, to listen to the exhortations of the sacred apostle of grace, and to join her own fervent prayers with the appointed ones of the Church, for the efficacy of their intercession. At other times, when Anselmo was delayed or prevented in his attendance by duties elsewhere, she would sit for hours with Malavolti, discoursing of a world to come, with such calm earnestness of voice, and with such seeming tranquillity of spirit, that but for the affectionate ardor of her manner, she might have appeared a kind friend, only seeking to lighten the tribulation of a friend, instead of an anxious, heart-broken mother, supporting a beloved son under the trial of approaching death.

It was on the evening of the eighteenth day, and when only three more intervened before the day of execution, that Malavolti was awakened from a quiet sleep into which he had fallen, after the departure of Beatrice for the night, by the harsh grating of his cell door.

"Here is a holy father," growled Verruchio, "who says he must speak with you. He would not be denied—but by St. Agnes, it is as much as mine office is worth to let him in at this untimely hour. You must be quick, friar, or come again in the morning—for I shall return speedily to conduct you forth."

The gaoler retired, locking the door after him. Malavolti, in the dim twilight of his cell, could just discern the tall figure of a man, closely wrapped in the cowl and black drapery of a Franciscan monk, who listened for a moment to the receding sound of Verruchio's heavy footsteps along the stone passage, and then, striding hastily up to him, threw back his hood and cloak, exclaiming, "Fly! save your life!"

"Who are you?" replied Malavolti, raising himself from his straw.

"It matters not. I come to save you. There is no time for words. Put on this disguise. The gloom of evening will befriend you. Get beyond the prison walls. There you will find persons waiting to convey you from the danger of pursuit; and leave the rest to me."

"Why should I do this?"

"Tut, tut—ask questions, man, when you have leisure to be inquisitive. A moment's irresolution, and we fail.—Here—hold your chains thus, and they will not clank; wrap yourself in this cloak, draw the cowl down round your face, and be sure you speak not, nor walk with a too eager step, till you are once fairly on the outside. Hear—hear."

"You come upon a thriftless errand, whoever sent you," said Malavolti, disengaging himself from the disguise the stranger was placing upon him.

"Are you mad?"

"No; I am innocent!" replied Malavolti, proudly.

"Granted; but your death is inevitable."

"I know it; and I will not avoid it by an act which would give every tongue in Naples license to say I deserved it."

"By St. Francis!" exclaimed the stranger, "you amaze me. But I have risked too much already, not to risk a little more. Consent to fly, or—"

"Or what?" interrupted Malavolti.

"Hark!—Verruchio returns, I hear his footsteps—quick! quick! I'll throw myself on this straw, while you, as the door opens, stand prepared to quit the cell, so that he may not enter himself and perceive the cheat. When you are safe, I know a way to save myself."

"You disturb me," said Malavolti.—"Be quick yourself, rather, and resume for your own secure return, the disguise that has enabled you to come safely hither. Whoever you are, your motives claim my gratitude, though I disdain to use the means you proffer."

The next moment the key was heard in the door. The stranger hastily reclothed himself in his monk's garb; as Verruchio entered, ejaculated in a low voice a pious *Benedicite*; and slowly followed him from the cell. Malavolti returned to his straw; but it was long before the perturbation which this mysterious scene had occasioned would allow him to sleep. There was no clue by which to unravel the interest any human being, except his mother, could be supposed to feel in his fate, sufficient to suggest such an enterprise; and well he knew it originated not with her. She had, all along, fixed his thoughts too steadily upon the fatal consummation of his iniquitous sentence; and was, besides, as incapable as himself, of favoring a scheme, which, tho' it might

save his life, would ratify his imputed guilt. Wearied with conjectures, he at length sunk into a feverish and disturbed slumber.

Not such was the slumber into which he sunk a few short hours before he went forth to execution. Beatrice had obtained permission to pass with him that last, that dreadful night. And she did so. At midnight, the good Padre Anselmo retired to seek a brief repose, promising to return at sunrise. Beatrice sat by her son's side, supporting his head upon her bosom, and gazing wistfully at those features which had the paleness of long imprisonment upon them, but nothing else to wring her heart. Their expression was angelic, and shone with the sanctity of perfect resignation. As she parted the clustering raven locks that covered his fine open brow, she thought he had never looked so like his father, as she last remembered to have seen him, when he too, in his dying hour reclined upon her bosom. And then unbidden recollections crowded fast upon her mind; step by step they carried her back through buried hopes, and bright dreams that were, when all of present joy, and all of future bliss, that beamed like sunny visions upon the sparkling tide of time, was precious to her only because it *was* shared, or prophesied of being so, in years to come, with her much beloved son. The transition from these remembrances to the scene before her was dreadful. It pierced her very soul, and it was a relief from the torture of her own solitary thoughts while Malavolti slept, when the entrance of Anselmo called both herself and him to the solemn preparations for the scaffold.

The bell tolled! the assistants of the prison entered the dungeon to attire Malavolti in the usual dress of a criminal who is to die for murder. A faint flush passed across his cheek during the humiliating ceremony, and he cast his eyes round the cell for his mother, as if he would have conveyed to her by one hurried look, all that his proud spirit then suffered, as the price for yielding to her prayers. But she was no longer present. Firmly resolved to abide all, she had found it impossible to witness this ceremony, and to take her last farewell, without betraying such emotions as might have unmanned Malavolti at the moment when he had most need of all his energies. She had, therefore, withdrawn unperceived, pronouncing no other adieu than the mute one which was concentrated in the agonizing look she fixed upon him, as she hurried out of his presence, forever!

The procession began. Malavolti walked with a firm step, an erect figure, an air of conscious innocence, and with something of expressed contempt for the injustice he sustained, mingled with a profound character of religious awe at the solemnity of his situation. The scaffold was erected about a hundred yards from the walls of the prison. It was a beautiful summer morning, and the sun shone with all the brilliant radiance, and the air fanned upon his pallid cheek as he passed into it, with all the balmy softness of the Italian climate. The assembled crowd was numerous; but of the many thousands who were there collected, not one ventured to disturb the thrilling silence of the scene. Malavolti surveyed the multitude; and again his face was flushed for a moment, while his knitted brow and the haughty gathering up of his body, proclaimed that one last struggle with himself, one expiring rally of mere earthly passion, was throbbing in his heart. But it was soon over, and he ascended the scaffold with the calm demeanor of a man in whom the fear of death had passed away.

The last offices of religion were performed by Anselmo, who had retired a few paces from the block: the executioner stood ready with his axe; and Malavolti was in the act of kneeling down, after having requested the headsman not to strike till he gave the signal by stretching forth his hand, when a voice from the crowd exclaimed, "Stop!" Malavolti either heard it not, or supposed it was some other cry, for he knelt down, while the assistants proceeded to place him in the proper position, when the same voice, in a louder and frantic voice, was heard again. "Innocent! innocent!" it cried or rather screamed. The words were instantly repeated by a thousand tongues, and the air resounded with tumultuous shouts of "Innocent! innocent!" The scene that followed was at once sublime and terrific. Malavolti raised himself on one knee, and gazed wildly round as if suddenly aroused from some frightful dream. The officers of justice, mistaking the confusion for a desperate attempt at rescue, laid hold of him, and endeavored to force his head down against the block, while the executioner grasping the axe firmly in both hands, with a ferocious look, stood in an attitude to strike the fatal blow, the moment there was room for him to wield the instrument. The populace roared, groaned, yelled—and loud and louder cries of "Innocent! Murder! Brittonno! Brittonno!"

Malavolti, with a giant's strength, wrestled himself from those who were struggling to hold him, and like a maniac, sprung at the throat of the executioner, who had raised his axe to fell him where he stood. The people, bearing down all opposition, rushed forward; Malavolti and the executioner rolled together on the platform, the latter streaming with blood from a wound inflicted with his own axe in falling, when, just at that moment, a man was seen forcing his way through the crowd and ascending the steps of the scaffold. It was the Count Brittonno himself!—He was enveloped in a black cloak, his hat off, his features distorted with agony, and exclaiming in a voice that resounded above the wild roar of the multitude—"Look on me! look on me! I am Brittonno—Malavolti is innocent!" The eye of Malavolti caught one glimpse of his person, and bursting in to a hysterical laugh, he swooned in the arms of the Padre Anselmo. A tremendous shout of exultation burst from the populace, which was repeated with deafening violence when they saw the hand of Malavolti firmly grasped in that of Brittonno, who was kneeling by his side.

In a few moments peace was restored; and though no one could explain the cause of what they had all witnessed, every one rejoiced in the miraculous preservation of a noble cavalier from an unmerited and shameful death. Malavolti, as soon as he recovered from his swoon, was conducted back to the prison, amid the now silent sympathy of the thousands who had assembled to behold his execution. They gently blessed him as he passed, but abstained from all violent demonstrations of joy, with an instinctive delicacy of feeling, which animated the whole as if they were but one man, and taught them to reverence the grandeur of his situation. And Beatrice! Where was she? Did no messenger of gladness pour the balm of joy into her sad heart? Was there no swift tongue to tell her she was still a mother? Oh, yes! Those shouts—that wild uproar—those startling throats that filled the very air with voices innumerable, crying aloud, "Malavolti! Innocent!" outran the surer tidings of the good Anselmo, who sought the poor mourner in her desolate habitation. "I will praise the Lord as long as I live! I will sing praise to my God while I have my being!" was all she could say, when with streaming eyes uplifted to heaven, she again folded in her arms her living son!

A few words will suffice to relate the circumstance which led to this extraordinary catastrophe. The Count Brittonno was the victim of his own snares. Believing that Malavolti was his secret rival in the affections of his mistress Angelica, he had resorted to the familiar practice of his country, and employed three desperate braves to prowl about the grounds of his villa, and watch their opportunity for assassinating him, should he approach the house. These hired stabbers had been in his pay for several weeks; but as Malavolti was really no candidate for the lady's favors, they might have pursued their honorable calling for as many months without surprising their prey. It was to this secret ambush, however, that Brittonno alluded darkly when in his altercation with Malavolti at the Duke de Montefelto's he retorted that there "were fools in Naples who tempted the chance he mentioned; that of being provided with a grave, before he thought seriously of dying." By what fatal mischance, or under what unforeseen circumstance it happened, was never known; but that very night, Count Brittonno himself, repairing to his villa, was mistaken for Malavolti, set upon by his own blood-hounds, and left for dead, in the way already mentioned. At first, Brittonno believed that the persons who had attacked him were hired by Malavolti, who had taken that method to supercede the necessity of meeting him on the following morning.—Hence his own willingness, and that of his family, to conceal the fact of his wounds not being mortal, in the hope that the convenient forms of Neapolitan justice would work out their revenge by sending him to a scaffold; while they knew it would be no inexpressible offence in the eyes of a majority of their countrymen that Brittonno should afterwards appear. He would be rid of a detested rival at all events; and he did not despair of living down whatever odium the circumstance at first might excite. The scheme, therefore, was fully resolved upon, and adroitly managed. But in the interval, and while slowly recovering from his wounds, Brittonno received unequivocal proofs from his mistress that his suspicions were utterly unfounded with regard to Malavolti, and he also learned who were his real assassins. It was then that something like compunction began to awaken in his breast for the impending fate of Malavolti. He would willingly have rescued him from it. But how could he do so, without betraying his own unparalleled perfidy? His first contrivance was sending one of his myrmidons, disguised as a monk, to prevail upon Malavolti to escape from prison; but when the project failed, he knew not what to do. Base as he was, he could not reproach even to his conscience the idea of sacrificing not only an innocent man, but one who, he ascertained, had never wronged him in the point where he was most sensitive. Still he could not resolve to make the sacrifice of himself in the only way that would enable him to do substantial justice. At length the day of Malavolti's execution arrived, and impelled by a restless impulse, when he stood in vain to resist, he mingled with the crowd in disguise, but when he saw that Malavolti was in the act of stepping up to the block, he could not resist the temptation to reveal himself, his emotion became so violent and uncontrollable, that he rushed forward to arrest the fatal catastrophe in the way described, though him it cost him to give access to his long awakened sense of honor.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, MARCH 17.

To Correspondents.

"Hodge-Podge" has so many ingredients, not only useless, but deleterious, that we cannot assist in furnishing such a repast for our readers. The caterer, whoever he may be, (and he seems to think we know him) will, we hope, bear in mind, that his private transactions with his tailor will neither edify nor interest the public.

"Rotten" may rhyme very well with "forgotten"—but it falls unpleasantly upon a delicate ear.—The "ORPHAN BARD" will understand me.

Aware of the interest which is felt by every class of our readers, upon the subject of the financial concerns of the State, its debts, and its ability to pay, and the means to be used for that end—we have given at length the report of the committee of Ways and Means.—In our last two papers, we have given summaries of the revenue bills proposed by the Committee. They have not yet been brought up in the Legislature.

We have given in our paper to-day, the Memorial of the Cherokee Nation of Indians to Congress, claiming the protection of the Government. It is an interesting document—and we hope will awaken those feelings which it is intended to operate upon.—The subject is now brought to the special consideration of Congress. The committees in both Houses have reported *against the Indians*! and a bill providing for their removal has been reported in the House of Representatives, by Mr. BELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs. We hope and believe there will be found too much virtue and integrity in Congress, to commit an act of such gross and high-handed injustice! From symptoms already evinced, we would judge this subject will give rise to considerable warmth of feeling and debate in the House of Representatives.

The establishment of the "York Recorder," has been merged in a new paper, entitled the "York Republican, and Anti-Masonic Expositor," under a new Editor. The Recorder was amongst the first papers published on this side of the Susquehanna, and was established by the late Gen. JOHN EDRE, of this place. It has always been a decided Federal Journal—and we are sorry to see it dropping its old and venerable name, and fighting under a strange banner.—Mr. WAGNER, its late editor, we understand, is to edit an anti-masonic paper in Lancaster.

At the late commencement of the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, 35 gentlemen received the degree of Doctor of Medicine: amongst whose names, we observe that of Mr. JAMES HAMBERLAIN, of this borough.

A Bald Eagle was shot on the farm of Mr. Sheriff, near this town, a few days since—which measured 6½ feet between the tip of the wings. The Eagle is a very rare visitant of this part of the country.

On Wednesday last, the Senate of the U. States rejected the nomination of HENRY LEE, as Consul General for the Barbary Powers; and on the following day, Commodore DAVID PORTER was nominated by the President, to fill place.

Dickinson College.—The inauguration of the Rev. SAMUEL B. HOW, as Principal of this institution, will take place on the 30th inst.

Colombia.—The Constituent Congress provoked by BOLIVAR to settle the affairs of the country, was installed at Potosi on the 20th of January—47 deputies being present. Bolivar, in an address to the Colombians, has once again divested himself of the unlimited

powers which had been conferred upon him, and has voluntarily retired from the magistracy. This is the fourth time he has done the same thing—and it is very questionable, whether this patriotism be not assumed to further some scheme of individual aggrandizement. One of the New York papers says—"If he is in earnest this time, it is because he has found public opinion too powerful to carry his views into effect."

Greece.—From paragraphs in the English newspapers, it would seem that the fate of Greece is not yet settled—and difficulties have arisen, as to which shall predominate in the new government to be established there, the Russian, the French, or the English interest. A French article, dated Toulon, Jan. 11, after mentioning that eleven vessels of war were making ready to go to the Levant without delay, and all the men of war in the port undergoing necessary repairs, adds, "Those unhappy countries are, it seems, going to be again the theatre of a general conflagration. The classic land of heroes, and the arts, is again to be traversed in all directions, by soldiers of all the nations of Europe, guided by interest alone; and who, perhaps, will never agree, till there is not a single ruin left standing."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

To the Editor of the Franklin Repository.

HARRISBURG, March 6, 1830.

On yesterday, the bill which has been the subject of debate in the House of Representatives for three weeks, making appropriations for the extension of the Canals and Rail Roads, was rejected by a vote of 51 to 42; this is the first check that the Committee on Inland Navigation has met with since the commencement of the canal system.—There can be no doubt that there is a large majority in the legislature against making further progress this year, other than finishing the contracts made. It however appeared that there was a majority by combining several sectional interests, in favor of extending part of the public improvements. When the bill was on second reading, Mr. M'Sherry, of Adams, moved to amend the bill by adding a tax of 50 cents per ton on Coal, that might be carried on any of the Canals or Rail Roads. The tax was reduced to 25 cents per ton, and this was so reasonable that every one (who was not immediately interested in the furnishing or consumption of Coal) thought there could be no objection to it, yet to this amendment in some measure may be attributed the defeat of the bill. A great part of the arguments which have been advanced in favor of our improvements were founded on the great advantage to be derived from the means of conveyance of this important article to market; it was to increase the wealth of the state, almost beyond computation, and to fill the Treasury to overflowing; but when this trifling tax was to be imposed, then it was to ruin the coal business—to drive it from the canals, and to render them useless! This in-home-measure may be considered as a test of the sincerity of the declarations of the friends of the improvement system; many of whom would be willing to tax the lands of those who are to receive no benefit from the improvements, to pay for their completion; but this article, which is to be made so valuable by them, must not be touched. Should not the coal land speculators, whose gains are unprecedented, and the holders of the coal lands, pay a large portion of the tax for the payment of making Canals and Rail Roads, as the proximity of their lands to the same, have made them of great value? In some places the Coal lands have risen from \$1 per acre to \$100.—The grumbling of Coal companies, and Coal land speculators against such a tax, may be compared to the fellow who drew a \$50,000 prize in a lottery, and who exclaimed, that the discount was extortion, and it would ruin him!—Whether there will be another bill got up, is uncertain. An attempt to reconsider the vote of yesterday failed.

The York Rail Road, on a direction to Baltimore, was called up yesterday and passed in Committee, 50 members rising in favor of it. To-day it passed a second reading. On the vote for transcribing, yeas upwards of 50, nays 17. It will pass the house—its fate in Senate uncertain.

HARRISBURG, March 9.

The amendments made by the senate, to the bill authorising a loan and extending the charter of the Bank of Pennsylvania, were concurred in this morning, by the house of representatives. The bill only wants the signature of the Governor to become a law. The bank is allowed 15 days to accept, or refuse the charter.

On Saturday last, the York and Maryland line rail road bill came up on second reading in the house of representatives. Messrs. M'Sherry and Doudel supported the bill at considerable length; and Messrs. Hassinger and Morris opposed it with much ability. Mr. Wilkins offered an amendment to make the members of the corporation personally liable for the debts of the company, and spoke in favor of the amendment, which was opposed by Messrs. Doudel and M'Sherry, and negatived without a division. Mr. Morris then moved to postpone the bill for the present, which he supported by some remarks—the postponement was opposed by Messrs. Doudel, M'Sherry, Vaughn of Wash. and Frick, and was also negatived. When the bill was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading by a vote of 55 to 17. Yesterday, this bill again came up on third reading. Mr. Moore of Beaver, opposed its passage, and moved to postpone the bill for two weeks, which was opposed by Messrs. M'Sherry and Doudel, and negatived, yeas 40, nays 42.—Mr. Craft then moved to postpone the bill for one week, which after considerable discussion, was agreed to, yeas 47, nays 34.

March 11.

The House have had the question of adjournment before them, and the resolution passed in committee of the whole, with the time fixed for the 30th March. But on a second reading, the resolution was postponed until Monday next.

A bill is before the House on the subject of sales by Sheriffs of mortgaged estate, under younger judgments.—Whatever the law upon this subject ought to be, we think the Legislature should settle it, for the unselling of the law by the Supreme Court, is a grievance much complained of, and is in effect an assumption of legislative, or law making power, by the judiciary.

Horrid Outrage.—The Mayor of the city of Washington offers a reward of two hundred dollars for the arrest of two white men who seized a respectable but indigent widow about nine o'clock on Friday night, near the General Post Office, as she was passing from her own house to that of her neighbor's—and "after gagging her, carried her off to a retired place, and committed upon her the most atrocious violence."

An inquest was held near Bath, New York, on the body of a man named Comstock, who died from the effects of poison. His wife confesses that she has given him arsenic repeatedly, in small portions, to wean him from drink; that in the last case she gave him a larger dose than usual, in hopes of effectually curing him of the love of liquor! It must be acknowledged that her remedy is effectual. She pleads nothing in extenuation, but ignorance of the poisonous effects of arsenic.

Mercy.—Thomas Norman, sentenced to be hanged in North Carolina for bigamy, was carried to the gallows, the rope thrown round his neck, and just as he was about to be swung off, a pardon arrived, and the poor devil was, we presume, handed over to his two wives. What an escape! Hillsborough Rep.

Slave Trade at Rio.—A correspondent of the American, in a letter under date of 11th January, in reference to this subject, says:—"I will relate but a single fact at this time, to shew the dreadful character of the Slave Trade. The Brazilian Government derives a large revenue from the importation of Slaves, by laying a duty of so much per head immediately on their arrival, without regard to their health or condition. When vessels, therefore, which have slaves on board, arrive off the port, a general survey takes place by the physician, and those poor wretches whose existence is doubtful, are thrown overboard alive, to save the duty! ! !"

Gambling is said to prevail in Washington city to an alarming extent.—The Spectator of Saturday says:—"Facts are every day coming to light that ought to rouse into indignant remonstrance all the virtuous and humane of this community; scenes of distress, untimely poverty, and unavailing repentance succeed each night's disastrous history. An unwary stranger arrives here, perhaps with his family, expecting to spend several weeks upon the strength of his industry and economy at home, is seduced into one of these gambling houses, robbed of his last farthing, and then turned adrift with his mortified and distressed family, to borrow or beg the means of defraying their expenses home. Many a family in Washington, and a vast number out, whose parents or guardians visit this place, are reduced to poverty and distress by the furo banks of this city."

Mr. Borges, of Rhode Island, has introduced a Resolution exempting Revolutionary officers and soldiers from imprisonment for debt.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. D. McConaughy, Mr. Josiah M. Chure, of Dauphin county, to Miss Jane Dickson, daughter of John Dickson, Esq. of Straban township, in this county.

On Thursday the 4th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Gutelius, Mr. John Panell, of Frederick county, Md. to Miss Catharine Shaeffer, of this county.

On Thursday the 25th ult. by the Rev. L. L. Hirsch, Mr. Peter Brickert, to Miss Margaret Sterner—all of this county.

DIED,

On Sunday the 7th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Allevell, relict of Mr. Barnard Allevell, late of this county, in the 73d year of her age.

At Harrisburg, on Thursday morning last, Mr. Edmund P. Cryder, one of the Editors of the "Chronicle," aged 24 years.

On the 8th inst. Gen. JEREMIAH MOSENER, of Lancaster, in the 77th year of his age—one of the earliest soldiers of the Revolution.

At Raleigh, N. C. on the 4th inst. the Rt. Rev. John Ravenscroft, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, in the 58th year of his age.

\$20,000 FOR 63

\$2,500 FOR 75 CTS.

PAY-DAY is at hand:

If you want to raise a GALE, call on

CLARKSON.

March 16. td

BARGAINS AT AUCTION.

GEO. ARNOLD,

WILL sell his whole stock of GOODS

at Auction, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, China, Glass, &

QUEEN'S-WARE.

Persons wishing to obtain Bargains, will please attend the sale. Being determined to sell for whatever they will bring, they will be sold on accommodating terms.

Sale to commence on Friday the 26th March inst.

at 10 o'clock, A. M. and to continue from day to day, until all is sold.

Gettysburg, March 16. ts

LOOK AT THIS!

I am just receiving a fresh supply of **GOODS,** which I can sell as low as those gentlemen who advertise that they are selling at Cost, as I am certain many of them will be lower than Goods bought six months or a year ago. You will please to call and examine for yourselves, and if I deceive the Public, it will be the first time to my knowledge.

THOMAS J. COOPER.

March 16. 3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Business heretofore transacted by the Subscribers, under the Firm of FAHNESTOCK & BITTINGER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. They hereby tender their unfeigned acknowledgments for the favors received whilst in business; and hope those indebted will call on SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, and settle their accounts before the first of May next, (who is authorized to settle them)—otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of taking coercive measures to close their business.

And remain the Public's Obedient Servants, SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, HENRY BITTINGER.

March 2, 1830.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the Public, that he will continue in the **MERCANTILE BUSINESS** at the Old Stand; and hopes, by keeping a **General Assortment**, and selling Goods **CHEAP**, to receive a full share of the public favor.

HENRY BITTINGER.

Petersburg, (York Springs,) 3t

March 2d, 1830

Prothonotary's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Creditors, and others interested, that the account of Thomas Ehrenfort, surviving Trustee of FREDERICK MYERS, has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and is filed in this office; and the same will be allowed and confirmed by the Court, on Monday the 27th of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. unless reason shall then be given why the same ought not to be allowed.

G. WELSH, Proth'y.

March 16. 3t

Prothonotary's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Creditors, and others interested, that the account of David Shriver and Henry Shriver, Trustees of PAUL MILLER, an Insolvent Debtor, has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and is filed in this office; and the same will be allowed and confirmed by the Court, on Monday the 26th of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. unless reason shall then be given why the same ought not to be allowed.

G. WELSH, Proth'y.

March 16. 3t

\$75 REWARD.

AN AWAY from the Subscriber, living on Sam's Creek, in Frederick county, Md., on Friday the 21st of August, 1829,

WILLIAM SMITH,

a dark Mulatto, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout made, face considerably marked from small pox, without beard, with a mark on the left jaw near the mouth from a knife, full face, pouch mouth. He is quite polite, but when talked to any time, becomes confused, eyes of a reddish cast, fond of liquor, and indulges in it to excess, and when in this state talkative and quarrelsome. Had on, when absconded, a mixed homemade cloth coat, linen pantaloons and shirt, and a half worn fur hat, with a pair of low quarter shoes also somewhat worn. I will give the above reward to any person that will inform me of him, so that I get him again.

THOS. J. WORTHINGTON.

March 16. 3t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. MCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 26th day of April next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1830.

P. HEAGY, Sheriff.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DOCT. J. GILBERT, BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened an

APOTHECARY SHOP

AND

DRUG STORE,

in Baltimore Street, a few doors South of Mr. James Goughley's Tavern, Gettysburg. He has now on hands, and will always keep, an assortment of genuine

Drugs & Medicines, PAINTS & DYE-STUFFS; which he will dispose of at reasonable prices. He also has on hand a supply of SWAIN'S PANACEA, an article highly recommended in diseases of the Skin and Liver, General Debility, Rheumatism, King's Evil, &c. He has, also, an assortment of HULL'S PATENT HINGE & PIVOT

PROSS,

which is decidedly the best instrument that has ever been offered to the public, for the cure of Hernia or Rupture. Perfect cures have been effected by this instrument, in persons of an advanced age. Dr. Gilman will also attend to the practice of the various branches of his profession.

March 2. 203t

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade on the Farm of S. Eichelberger, on Saturday the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, M. with arms and uniform complete. By order,

R. SCOTT, Q. S.

March 9. 3t

and of the old loans the sum of \$380,000 will be reimbursable on the first of May, 1835, and \$130,000 on the first of May, 1837, and any act or acts to increase the revenue, cannot afford relief in a period of time less than one year. The committee consider it the imperative duty of the present legislature to adopt effectual measures to guard against any possible deficiency to meet the engagements of the state.

To increase the revenue, the committee will propose a bill to regulate Inns and Taverns, which it is believed will produce an additional annual sum of \$40,000, and operate as a salutary measure of policy, and not be oppressive upon such innkeepers as are necessary for the accommodation of the public.

Also a bill imposing a tax upon judicial proceedings, the recording of deeds and mortgages, and the issuing of letters testamentary and letters of administration. These are subjects very frequently resorted to for the purpose of revenue, and attended with little difficulty in the collection. When we find that more than \$75,000 is annually paid from the public treasury for the support of the judiciary, it cannot be wrong in principle, or burdensome to the parties, to require of them some remuneration. The payment of a small sum at the recording of deeds and mortgages will be easily made, and it will operate usually upon the transfer of property, and from which may be raised the annual sum of \$50,000.

Also a bill authorizing the canal commissioners to sell water power, created by the dams constructed to feed the Pennsylvania canals. Under the direction of a skillful Engineer, a plan for using the water, may be laid down, and sales of such portions of it made, as will supply the demand for that kind of power, reserving the residue until the state of business and the increase of population may give it a proper value.

Also a bill, A supplement to the act relating to collateral inheritances, to ensure the collection of the tax imposed by the original act.

Also an act to alter and amend the act taxing certain offices.

Also a bill graduating the licenses of retailers of merchandize, which will produce a more equal operation, and give an increase of revenue of \$40,000.

Also a bill laying a tax of one mill upon a dollar, upon personal property not subject to assessment for county rates and levies, under existing laws. It is difficult to ascertain what sum may be raised from this source, as no assessment of that kind of property has heretofore been made in this state.

Also a bill to increase the county rates and levies for the use of the commonwealth of one mill upon the dollar of the valuation of the county assessments, which sums so raised to be vested in the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, and that fund to be charged therewith, and the school fund to be credited with the same, with the interest thereof, until such a sum shall be raised as will admit of the proceeds being distributed and applied to the support of common schools, in such a manner as shall be directed by law. From this source may be raised annually about \$250,000.

The subject of coal and various other matters which have been referred to the committee by the House, they design to embrace in subsequent reports.

THE INDIANS.

From the Cherokee Phoenix, Jan. 20.
MEMORIAL OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

The undersigned memorialists, humbly make known to your honorable bodies, that they are free citizens of the Cherokee Nation. Circumstances of late occurrence have troubled our hearts and induced us at this time to appeal to you, knowing that you are generous and just. As weak and poor children are accustomed to look on their guardians and patrons for protection, so we would come and make our grievances known. Will you listen to us? Will you have pity on us? You are great and renowned—the nation which you represent is like a mighty man who stands in his strength. But we are small, our name is not renowned. You are wealthy, and have need of nothing; but we are poor in life, and have not the arm and power of the rich.

By the will of our Father in Heaven, the Governor of the whole world, the red man of America has become small, and the white man great and renowned. When the ancestors of the people of the U. States first came to the shores of America, they found the red man strong; though he was ignorant and savage, yet he received them kindly, and gave them any food to rest their weary feet. They met in peace, and shook hands in token of friendship.

asked of the Indian, the latter willingly gave. At that time the Indian was the lord, and the white man the supple-

ant. But now the scene has changed. The strength of the red man has become weakness. As his neighbors increased in numbers, his power became less, and now, of the many and powerful tribes who once covered these United States, only a few are to be seen—a few whom the sweeping pestilence has left. The northern tribes, who were once so numerous and powerful, are now nearly extinct. Thus it happened to the red man of America! Shall we, who are remnants, share the same fate?

Brothers—we address you according to the usage adopted by our forefathers, and the great and good men who have successively directed the Councils of the nation you represent—we now make known to you our grievances. We are troubled by some of your own people. Our neighbor, the State of Georgia, is pressing hard upon us, and urging us to relinquish our possessions for her benefit. We are told, if we do not leave the country, which we dearly love, and betake ourselves to the western wilds, the laws of the state will be extended over us, and the time, 1st of June, 1830, is appointed for the execution of the edict. When we first heard of this we were grieved, and appealed to our father the President, and begged that protection might be extended over us. But we were doubly grieved when we understood, from a letter of the Secretary of War to our Delegation, dated March of the present year, that our father the President had refused us protection, and that he had decided in favor of the extension of the laws of the state over us. This decision induces us to appeal to the immediate representatives of the American people. We love, we dearly love our country, and it is due to your honorable bodies, as well as to us, to make known why we think the country is ours, and why we wish to remain in peace where we are.

The land on which we stand, we have received as an inheritance from our fathers, who possessed it from time immemorial, as a gift from our common father in heaven. We have already said, that when the white man came to the shore of America, our ancestors were found in peaceable possession of this very land. They bequeathed it to us as their children, and we have sacredly kept it, as containing the remains of our beloved men. This right of inheritance we have never ceded, nor ever forfeited. Permit us to ask, what better right can a people have to a country, than the right of inheritance and immemorial peaceable possession? We know it is said of late by the state of Georgia, and the Executive of the U. States, that we have forfeited this right—but we think this is said gratuitously. At what time have we made the forfeit?

What crime have we committed, whereby we must forever be divested of our country and rights? Was it when we were hostile to the U. States, and took part with the King of Great Britain, during the struggle for independence? If so, why was not this forfeiture declared in the first treaty of peace between the U. States and our beloved men? Why was not such an article as the following inserted in the treaty:—"The U. States give peace to the Cherokees, but, for the part which they took in the late war, declare them to be but tenants at will, to be removed when the convenience of the state within whose chartered limits they live shall require it." This was the proper time to assume such a position. But it was not thought of, nor would our forefathers have agreed to any treaty, whose tendency was to deprive them of their rights and their country. All that they have conceded and relinquished are inserted in the treaties open to the investigation of all people. We would repeat, then, the right of inheritance and peaceable possession which we claim, we have never ceded or forfeited.

In addition to that first of all rights, the right of inheritance and peaceable possession, we have the faith and pledge of the U. States, repeated over and over again, in treaties made at various times. By these treaties our rights as separate people are distinctly acknowledged, and guarantees given that they shall be secured and protected. So we have always understood the treaties. The conduct of the government towards us, from its organization until very lately, the public talks given to our beloved men by the Presidents of the U. States, and the speeches of the agents and commissioners, all concur to show that we are not mistaken in our interpretation. Some of our beloved men who signed the treaty are still living, and their testimony tends to the same conclusion. We have always supposed that this understanding of the treaties was in accordance with the views of the government; nor have we ever imagined that any body would interpret them otherwise.

Wise. In what light shall we view the conduct of the U. States and Georgia, in their intercourse with us, in urging us to leave our land, and seek a new one? If we were but tenants at will, why was it necessary that our consent must be obtained before these governments

could take lawful possession of our lands? The answer is obvious—These governments perfectly understand our rights—our right to the country, our right to self-government. Our understanding of the treaties is further supported by the intercourse law of the U. States, which prohibits all encroachments upon our territory. The undersigned memorialists humbly represent, that if their interpretation of the treaties has been different from that of the government, then they have ever been deceived as how the government regarded them, and what she asked and promised. Moreover, they have uniformly misunderstood their own acts.

In view of the strong ground upon which their rights are founded, your memorialists solemnly protest against being considered as tenants at will, or as mere occupants of the soil, without possessing the sovereignty. We have already stated to your honorable bodies, that our forefathers were found in possession of this soil in full sovereignty, by the first European settlers; and as we have never ceded nor forfeited the occupancy of the soil and the sovereignty over it, we do solemnly protest against being forced to leave it, either by direct or indirect measures. To the land of which we are now in possession, we are attached—it is our fathers' gift—it contains their ashes—it is the land of our nativity, and the land of our intellectual birth. We cannot consent to abandon it for another, far inferior, and which holds out to us no inducements. We do moreover protest against the arbitrary measures of our neighbor, the state of Georgia, in her attempt to extend her laws over us, in surveying our lands without our consent, and in direct opposition to treaties and the intercourse laws of the United States, and interfering with our municipal regulations in such a manner as to derange the regular operation of our own laws. To deliver and protect them from all these and every encroachment upon their rights, the undersigned memorialists do most earnestly pray your honorable bodies. Their existence and future happiness are at stake—divest them of their liberty and country, and you sink them in degradation, and put a check if not a final stop, to their present progress in the arts of civilized life, and in a knowledge of the Christian religion. Your memorialists humbly conceive that such an act would be in the highest degree oppressive. From the people of these United States, who perhaps of all men under heaven, are the most religious and free, it cannot be expected. Your memorialists, therefore, cannot anticipate such a result. You represent a virtuous, intelligent and Christian nation. To you they willingly submit their cause for a righteous decision.

Cherokee Nation, Dec. 1829.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the resolution of Mr. Chilton, for printing of ten thousand copies of the report presented by Colonel Johnson from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, on the subject of Sunday mails, after some observations from Mr. Mallary, in support of the proposition, and a call from Mr. Wickliffe for the previous question, was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 99 to 67. Mr. McCreery presented an adverse report on the same subject; which was read, and on motion of Mr. Chilton an equal number of copies was ordered to be printed. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Magee, the latter report was ordered to be appended to the former one.

The subject of the Indians was then taken up, the question being upon the motion of Mr. Goodenow to lay upon the table the proposition to recommit the resolution, with instructions, to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Huntington, upon this, they were ordered and taken; and the motion was negatived by a vote of 111 to 67.

March 9.

In the Senate yesterday, the act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1830, was read the third time and passed. The act making appropriations for Military Service for the year 1830 was ordered to a third reading. The act making appropriations for the Naval Service for the year 1830, was passed. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives numerous petitions were presented and referred. One of these petitions, presented by Mr. Strong, praying for the discontinuance of Sunday mails, called forth a few remarks from Mr. M. Johnson, on a motion to print it. The motion to print it was finally negatived, by a vote, the yeas and nays being called, of 116 to 47. The House resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Vinton relative to the printing of the laws of certain

States concerning the Indians. The resolution, according to the motion of Mr. Wilde, was committed to the Committee on Indian Affairs, by a vote of 133 to 49.

March 11.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a bill was reported by Mr. R. M. Johnson, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to extend the franking privilege of the members on printed papers, which was read twice. On the question of its engrossment, some debate arose. Various motions to postpone and to lay on the table were rejected; but the yeas and nays having been ordered, the bill was finally rejected, by a vote of 107 to 65.

March 12.

In the Senate of the U. States yesterday, the bill for compensating the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased, after a protracted discussion, was rejected, yeas 9, noes 33.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the resolution for the reduction of the duty on molasses, or the allowance of a drawback upon the exportation of rum distilled from that article, when imported, was called up, and Mr. Anderson concluded his remarks in its favor. Mr. Polk offered an amendment to the proposition, provided that a drawback should be allowed, also, of 42 cents per yard upon foreign cotton bagging on its exportation. Mr. Mallary opposed both of the propositions before the House, and deprecated the agitation of the Tariff question at the present time. Mr. Martin, of South Carolina, advocated the amendment in an address to the House, which continued until the close of the hour. Mr. Martindale has the floor to-day, upon this interesting subject; the debate upon which it is anticipated will occupy considerable time, as leading to a discussion of the principles of the Tariff generally.

The importance attached to the splendid speech of Mr. WEBSTER is well known; but it was scarcely suspected that the apprehensions felt by the Jackson party lest it should be universally read by the people, were so great, that it would be deemed expedient to put such a construction—a construction heretofore unheard of—on the Post Office law, as would check its transmission by the mail, in the manner in which all the speeches of members have uniformly been, and still are, circulated throughout the country. Such, however, is the fact. The Postmaster General, probably under higher direction, has put a new construction on the law, by which the speech of Mr. WEBSTER is prevented from passing to the public, in its separate form, under the franking privilege of members of Congress. In order to restore the old and beneficial construction of the law, which prevailed before the rage of reform had fevered the veins of so large a portion of the Commonwealth, the Post Office Committee of the House reported yesterday, by Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, the Chairman, a bill, the effect of which was to restore that construction. There appeared to be a considerable majority in favor of this bill, until some of the friends of Mr. HAYNE rendered themselves conspicuous among the opposition, when the opinions of the House seemed to wheel round, as on a pivot, and the bill was finally negatived by a vote of 107 to 65. A higher compliment was never paid to the speech of any human being, than that which was thus given by the rejection of this bill, to the speech of Mr. WEBSTER.—*Nat. Journ.*

The great debate in the Senate is not yet ended; nor, as far as we see, is likely soon to be. A new topic was introduced into the debate, the other day, by Mr. GARDNER, in defence of the removals from office under the present administration, which is likely to prolong the discussion. This topic has already produced some most able debates, and will not, we apprehend, be very soon exhausted.

Some of our contemporaries, we observe, regret this widely discursive debate, and think the time mispent which is employed in it. Not so we. We do not see how the time of the Legislature of the Nation, during a portion of each biennial long session of Congress, can be more usefully employed, than in a recurrence to first principles; in an examination of questions of more recent date; in a free examination of popular errors and prejudices, and in reciprocal explanations, by the members, of their particular views of things. Nor are the benefits of these collisions of opinion, and consequent effusions of light, confined to the walls of the Capitol. No; they penetrate the remotest corners of the Republic, and enlighten all its borders. The speeches delivered

books in the system of national education. They do not answer the elementary purpose of teaching the young idea how to shoot, but they serve to mature its after blossoms into fruit, and give the fruit its wholesome flavor, and medicating influences. For all the

purposes of instruction in the practical science of government, the perusal of our good speech, in such a debate, is worth a whole year's study of the ponderous tomes of scholastic exercises, with which the heads of our collegians are generally filled, to the exclusion of all proper instruction in the theory or practice of their own government.

This debate has, it is true, grown up unexpectedly, upon a question not particularly inviting it. But, when the heart is full, the mouth will speak; and, under such circumstances, one occasion serves as well as another. In the early history of this government, following the practice of the British Parliament, the debate in each House, early in each session of Congress, upon the answer to the President's speech, furnished the opportunity for this general disburthening of men's minds. On the discontinuance of that practice, it was natural that other occasions should be seized for it. Such occasion has been found at this session, in the Senate, and it has been duly improved. In the House of Representatives there have been some skirmishes, but the main engagement has to take place, and may shortly be expected to come on. There is no such thing, perhaps, in that body, as a clearly defined opposition or Administration party; but there is sufficient contrariety of opinion to furnish materials for a debate on matters and things in general, and it can hardly be otherwise than that it will break out.

Nat. Int.

It is said, from Washington, that Mr. Johnston, Mr. Livingston, and Mr. Tazewell are expected to take part in the general debate in the Senate; that Mr. Holmes and Mr. Webster will speak again, and that the contest will continue for some weeks more. On this *on dit* the editor of the National Gazette thus remarks:—"We at first regretted this contest, now we rejoice in it—dangerous doctrines will have been exhibited in their plenitude of error and mischief, and then 'sifted and bolted to the bran.' Reason and truth forcibly urged and widely sought, dissipate mere prejudice and false theory. Sense and patriotism prevail throughout our Union, to respond to them, and act conformably to their dictates."

Indian Affairs.—The Committee in both branches of Congress, on Indian Affairs, have made their reports. Both reports contend, elaborately, for the rights of the States in which the Indians reside, to extend over them their jurisdiction; and both strongly insist on the expediency of removing them beyond the Mississippi. The subject is, therefore, brought fairly and fully before Congress. To "the delegated wisdom of the nation" it now belongs to determine whether the Indians, as such, have any rights or not. It is a subject, as the Washington Spectator says, which "enters deeply into the sympathies of the public, deeply into the honor of the nation, deeply into the light in which we are to be viewed by posterity."

The rights of the Indians, and the right of the Government of the United States to protect them, are arrayed against rights contended for in behalf of Sovereign States. We cannot doubt that the National Legislature will, in this case, truly represent and maintain the honor and humanity of the nation.

Boston Palladium.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Capitol, President's House and Public Offices, which were destroyed by the British in 1814, cost 1,200,000 dollars. The re-building of the Capitol has cost 1,644,000 dollars; of the President's house 301,000 dollars; of the Public Offices 63,000 dollars. The Capitol where Congress and the Supreme Court hold their sessions, is nearly one mile and three quarters from the President's House, contiguous to which are the offices of the Secretaries; the General Post Office is between.

The government has received from the sale of public lands in Washington about 700,000 dollars beyond the cost of the lands and the building lots unsold are estimated at 350,000 dollars. In addition to these totals, the U. States own 541 acres, consisting of "reservations" of entire squares, or larger sections of ground, which were purchased at the rate of 66 dollars and 67 cents per acre. These reservations are estimated at 740,000 dollars, or 1360 dollars per acre.

The Cheraw Republican states that a man named Drees, belonging to that District, who went out with an axe and gun on a hunting expedition, on Sunday, the 7th inst. staying longer than started in search of him, and found him laying dead beneath the trunk of a tree, which it appears he was cutting down when it fell and crushed him. "A solemn warning," says the Republican, "to all who dedicate the Sabbath to such unholy purposes."

of the old loans the sum of \$380,000 will be reimbursable on the first of May, 1835, and \$190,000 on the first of May, 1837, and any act or acts to increase the revenue, cannot afford relief in a period of time less than one year. The committee consider it the imperative duty of the present legislature to adopt effectual measures to guard against any possible deficiency to meet the engagements of the state.

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The undersigned memorialists, humbly make known to your honorable bodies, that they are free citizens of the Cherokee Nation. Circumstances of late occurrence have troubled our hearts and induced us at this time to appeal to you, knowing that you are generous and just. As weak and poor children are accustomed to look on their guardians and patrons for protection, so we would come and make our grievances known. Will you listen to us? Will you have pity on us? You are great and renowned—the nation which you represent is like a mighty man who stands in his strength. But we are small, our name is not renowned. You are wealthy, and have need of nothing; but we are poor in life, and have not the arm and power of the rich.

By the will of our Father in Heaven, the Governor of the whole world, the red man of America has become small, and the white man great and renowned. When the ancestors of the people of the U. States first came to the shores of America, they found the red man strong; though he was ignorant and savage, yet he received them kindly, and gave them dry land to rest their weary feet. They met in peace, and shook hands in token of friendship.—Whatever the white man wanted and asked of the Indian, the latter willingly gave. At that time the Indian was the lord, and the white man the suppli-

ant. But now the scene has changed. The strength of the red man has become weakness. As his neighbors increased in numbers, his power became less, and now, of the many and powerful tribes who once covered these United States, only a few are to be seen—a few whom the sweeping pestilence has left. The northern tribes, who were once so numerous and powerful, are now nearly extinct. Thus it happened to the red man of America! Shall we, who are remnants, share the same fate?

Brothers—we address you according to the usage adopted by our forefathers, and the great and good men who have successfully directed the Councils of the nation you represent—we now make known to you our grievances. We are troubled by some of your own people. Our neighbor, the State of Georgia, is pressing hard upon us, and urging us to relinquish our possessions for her benefit. We are told, if we do not leave the country, which we dearly love, and betake ourselves to the western wilds, the laws of the state will be extended over us, and the time, 1st of June, 1830, is appointed for the execution of the edict. When we first heard of this we were grieved, and appealed to our father the President, and begged that protection might be extended over us.—But we were doubly grieved when we understood, from a letter of the Secretary of War to our Delegation, dated March of the present year, that our father the President had refused us protection, and that he had decided in favor of the extension of the laws of the state over us. This decision induces us to appeal to the immediate representatives of the American people.—We love, we dearly love our country, and it is due to your honorable bodies, as well as to us, to make known why we think the country is ours, and why we wish to remain in peace where we are.

The land on which we stand, we have received as an inheritance from our fathers, who possessed it from time immemorial, as a gift from our common father in heaven. We have already said, that when the white man came to the shore of America, our ancestors were found in peaceable possession of this very land. They bequeathed it to us as their children, and we have sacredly kept it, as containing the remains of our beloved men. This right of inheritance we have never ceded, nor ever forfeited. Permit us to ask, what better right can a people have to a country, than the right of inheritance and immemorial peaceable possession? We know it is said of late by the state of Georgia, and the Executive of the U. States, that we have forfeited this right—but we think this is said gratuitously. At what time have we made the forfeit? What crime have we committed, whereby we must forever be divested of our country and rights? Was it when we were hostile to the U. States, and took part with the king of Great Britain, during the struggle for independence? If so, why was not this forfeiture declared in the first treaty of peace between the U. States and our beloved men? Why was not such an article as the following inserted in the treaty:—"The U. States give peace to the Cherokees, but, for the part which they took in the late war, declare them to be tenants at will, to be removed when the convenience of the state within whose chartered limits they live shall require it." This was the proper time to assume such a position. But it was not thought of, nor would our forefathers have agreed to any treaty, whose tendency was to deprive them of their rights and their country. All that they have conceded and relinquished are inserted in the treaties open to the investigation of all people. We would repeat, then, the right of inheritance and peaceable possession which we claim, we have never ceded or forfeited.

In addition to that first of all rights, the right of inheritance and peaceable possession, we have the faith and pledge of the U. States, repeated over and over again, in treaties made at various times. By these treaties our rights as separate people are distinctly acknowledged, and guarantees given that they shall be secured and protected. So we have always understood the treaties.—The conduct of the government towards us, from its organization until very lately, the public talks given to our beloved men by the Presidents of the U. States, and the speeches of the agents and commissioners, all concur to show that we are not mistaken in our interpretation. Some of our beloved men who signed the treaty are still living, and their testimony tends to the same conclusion. We have always supposed that this understanding of the treaties was in accordance with the views of the government; nor have we ever imagined that any body would interpret them otherwise. In what light shall we view the conduct of the U. States and Georgia, in their intercourse with us, in urging us to enter into treaties, and cede lands? If we were but tenants at will, why was it necessary that our consent must be obtained before these governments

could take lawful possession of our lands? The answer is obvious.—These governments perfectly understand our rights—our right to the country, our right to self-government.—Our understanding of the treaties is further supported by the intercourse law of the U. States, which prohibits all encroachments upon our territory.—The undersigned memorialists humbly represent, that if their interpretation of the treaties has been different from that of the government, then they have ever been deceived as how the government regarded them, and what she asked and promised. Moreover, they have uniformly misunderstood their own acts.

In view of the strong ground upon which their rights are founded, your memorialists solemnly protest against being considered as tenants at will, or as mere occupants of the soil, without possessing the sovereignty. We have already stated to your honorable bodies, that our forefathers were found in possession of this soil in full sovereignty, by the first European settlers; and as we have never ceded nor forfeited the occupancy of the soil and the sovereignty over it, we do solemnly protest against being forced to leave it, either by direct or indirect measures. To the land of which we are now in possession, we are attached—it is our fathers' gift—it contains their ashes—it is the land of our nativity, and the land of our intellectual birth. We cannot consent to abandon it for another, *far inferior*, and which holds out to us no inducements. We do moreover protest against the arbitrary measures of our neighbor, the state of Georgia, in her attempt to extend her laws over us, in surveying our lands without our consent, and in direct opposition to treaties and the intercourse laws of the United States, and interfering with our municipal regulations in such a manner as to derange the regular operation of our own laws. To deliver and protect them from all these and every encroachment upon their rights, the undersigned memorialists do most earnestly pray your honorable bodies.—Their existence and future happiness are at stake—divest them of their liberty and country, and you sink them in degradation, and put a check if not a final stop, to their present progress in the arts of civilized life, and in a knowledge of the Christian religion. Your memorialists humbly conceive that such an act would be in the highest degree oppressive. From the people of these United States, who perhaps of all men under heaven, are the most religious and free, it cannot be expected.—Your memorialists, therefore, cannot anticipate such a result.—You represent a virtuous, intelligent and Christian nation. To you they willingly submit their cause for a righteous decision.

Cherokee Nation, Dec. 1829.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the resolution of Mr. Chilton, for printing of ten thousand copies of the report presented by Colonel Johnson from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, on the subject of Sunday mails, after some observations from Mr. Mallary, in support of the proposition, and a call from Mr. Wickliffe for the previous question, was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 93 to 67. Mr. McCreery presented an adverse report on the same subject, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Chilton an equal number of copies was ordered to be printed. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Magee, the latter report was ordered to be appended to the former one.

The subject of the Indians was then taken up, the question being upon the motion of Mr. Goodenow to lay upon the table the proposition to recommit the resolution, with instructions, to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Huntington, upon this, they were ordered and taken; and the motion was negatived by a vote of 111 to 67.

March 9.

In the Senate yesterday, the act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1830, was read the third time and passed. The act making appropriations for Military Service for the year 1830 was ordered to a third reading. The act making appropriations for the Naval Service for the year 1830, was passed. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives numerous petitions were presented and referred. One of these petitions, presented by Mr. Strong, praying for the discontinuance of Sunday mails, called forth a few remarks from Mr. R. M. Johnson, on a motion to print it. The motion to print it was finally negatived, by a vote, the yeas and nays being called, of 115 to 47. The House resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Vinton relative to the printing of the laws of certain

States concerning the Indians. The resolution, according to the motion of Mr. Wilde, was committed to the Committee on Indian Affairs, by a vote of 133 to 49.

March 11.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a bill was reported by Mr. R. M. Johnson, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to extend the franking privilege of the members on printed papers, which was read twice. On the question of its engrossment, some debate arose. Various motions to postpone and to lay on the table were rejected; but the yeas and nays having been ordered, the bill was finally rejected, by a vote of 107 to 65.

March 12.

In the Senate of the U. States yesterday, the bill for compensating the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased, after a protracted discussion, was rejected, yeas 9, noes 35.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the resolution for the reduction of the duty on molasses, or the allowance of a drawback upon the exportation of rum distilled from that article, when imported, was called up, and Mr. Anderson concluded his remarks in its favor. Mr. Polk offered an amendment to the proposition, provided that a drawback should be allowed, also, of $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per yard upon foreign cotton bagging on its exportation. Mr. Mallary opposed both of the propositions before the House, and deprecated the agitation of the Tariff question at the present time. Mr. Martin, of South Carolina, advocated the amendment in an address to the House, which continued until the close of the hour. Mr. Martindale has the floor to-day, upon this interesting subject; the debate upon which it is anticipated will occupy considerable time, as leading to a discussion of the principles of the Tariff generally.

The importance attached to the splendid speech of Mr. WEBSTER is well known; but it was scarcely suspected that the apprehensions felt by the Jackson party lest it should be universally read by the people, were so great, that it would be deemed expedient to put such a construction—a construction heretofore unheard of—on the Post Office law, as would check its transmission by the mail, in the manner in which all the speeches of members have uniformly been, and still are, circulated throughout the country. Such, however, is the fact. The Postmaster General, probably under higher direction, has put a new construction on the law, by which the speech of Mr. WEBSTER is prevented from passing to the public, in its separate form, under the franking privilege of members of Congress. In order to restore the old and beneficial construction of the law, which prevailed before the rage of reform had fevered the veins of so large a portion of the Commonwealth, the Post Office Committee of the House reported yesterday, by Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, the Chairman, a bill, the effect of which was to restore that construction. There appeared to be a considerable majority in favor of this bill, until some of the friends of Mr. HAYNE rendered themselves conspicuous among the opposition, when the opinions of the House seemed to wheel round as on a pivot, and the bill was finally negatived by a vote of 107 to 65. A higher compliment was never paid to the speech of any human being, than that which was thus given by the rejection of this bill, to the speech of Mr. WEBSTER.—*Nat. Journ.*

The great debate in the Senate is not yet ended, nor, as far as we see, is likely soon to be. A new topic was introduced into the debate, the other day, by Mr. GARNY, in defence of the removals from office under the present administration, which is likely to prolong the discussion. This topic has already produced some most able debates, and will not, we apprehend, be very soon exhausted.

Some of our contemporaries, we observe, regret this widely discursive debate, and think the time mispent which is employed in it. Not so we. We do not see how the time of the Legislature of the Nation, during a portion of each biennial long session of Congress, can be more usefully employed, than in a recurrence to first principles; in an examination of questions of more recent date; in a free examination of popular errors and prejudices, and in reciprocal explanations, by the members, of their particular views of things. Nor are the benefits of these collisions of opinion, and consequent effusions of light, confined to the walls of the Capitol. No; they penetrate the remotest corners of the Republic, and enlighten all its borders. The speeches delivered in such debates are, in truth, school books in the system of national education. They do not answer the elementary purpose of "teaching the young idea how to shoot," but they serve to mature its after blossoms into fruit, and give the fruit its wholesome flavor and medicating influences. For all the

purposes of instruction in the practical science of government, the perusal of one good speech, in such a debate, is worth a whole year's study of the ponderous tomes of scholastic exercises, with which the heads of our collegians are generally filled, to the exclusion of all proper instruction in the theory or practice of their own government.

This debate has, it is true, grown up unexpectedly, upon a question not particularly inviting it. But, when the heart is full, the mouth will speak; and, under such circumstances, one occasion serves as well as another. In the early history of this government, following the practice of the British Parliament, the debate in each House, early in each session of Congress, upon the answer to the President's speech, furnished the opportunity for this general disburthening of men's minds. On the discontinuance of that practice, it was natural that other occasions should be seized for it. Such occasion has been found at this session, in the Senate, and it has been duly improved. In the House of Representatives there have been some skirmishes, but the main engagement has to take place, and may shortly be expected to come on. There is no such thing, perhaps, in that body, as a clearly defined opposition or Administration party; but there is sufficient contrariety of opinion to furnish materials for a debate on matters and things in general, and it can hardly be otherwise than that it will break out.

Nat. Int.

It is said, from Washington, that Mr. Johnston, Mr. Livingston, and Mr. Tazewell are expected to take part in the general debate in the Senate; that Mr. Holmes and Mr. Webster will speak again, and that the contest will continue for some weeks more. On this *on dit* the editor of the National Gazette thus remarks:—"We at first regretted this contest, now we rejoice in it—dangerous doctrines will have been exhibited in their plenitude of error and mischief, and then "sifted and bolted to the bran." Reason and truth forcibly urged and widely sought, dissipate mere prejudice and false theory. Sense and patriotism prevail throughout our Union, to respond to them, and act conformably to their dictates.

Indian Affairs.—The Committee in both branches of Congress, on Indian Affairs, have made their reports. Both reports contend, elaborately, for the rights of the States in which the Indians reside, to extend over them their jurisdiction; and both strongly insist on the expediency of removing them beyond the Mississippi. The subject is, therefore, brought fairly and fully before Congress. To "the delegated wisdom of the nation" it now belongs to determine whether the Indians, as such, have any rights or not. It is a subject, as the Washington Spectator says, which "enters deeply into the sympathies of the public, deeply into the honor of the nation, deeply into the light in which we are to be viewed by posterity."

The rights of the Indians, and the right of the Government of the United States to protect them, are arrayed against rights contended for in behalf of Sovereign States. We cannot doubt that the National Legislature will, in this case, truly represent and maintain the honor and humanity of the nation.

Boston Palladium.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Capitol, President's House and Public Offices, which were destroyed by the British in 1814, cost 1,200,000 dollars. The re-building of the Capitol has cost 1,644,000 dollars; of the President's house 301,000 dollars; of the Public Offices 65,000 dollars. The Capitol where Congress and the Supreme Court hold their sessions, is nearly one mile and three quarters from the President's House, contiguous to which are the offices of the Secretaries; the General Post Office is between.

The government has received from the sale of public lands in Washington about 700,000 dollars beyond the cost of the lands, and the building lots unsold are estimated at 350,000 dollars. In addition to these lots, the U. States own 541 acres, consisting of "reservations" of entire squares, or larger sections of ground, which were purchased at the rate of 66 dollars and 67 cents per acre. These reservations are estimated at 740,000 dollars, or 1360 dollars per acre.

The Cheraw Republican states that a man named Dres, belonging to that District, who went out with an axe and gun on a hunting expedition, on Sunday, the 7th inst. staying longer than was expected, some of the neighbors started in search of him, and found him laying dead beneath the trunk of a tree, which it appears he was cutting down, when it fell and crushed him. "A solemn warning," (says the Republican) to all who dedicate the Sabbath to such unholy purposes."

LINEA
Written by N. P. Willis, for the Temperance Society in Wareham, Mass., and sung at their meeting, January 6, 1830.
"Look not upon the Wine when it is red."
Proverbs.
Look not upon the Wine when it is red within the cup!
Stay not for pleasure when she fills
Her tempting beaker up!
Though clear its depths and rich its glow,
A spell of madness lurks below.
They say 'tis pleasant on the lip,
And merry on the brain;
They say it stirs the sluggish blood,
And dulls the tooth of pain,
Aye—but without its glowing gleam,
A stinging serpent, unawares, steals,
Its rosy light will turn to fire,
Its coolness change to thirst,
And by its mirth, within the brain,
A sleepless worm is nursed!
There's not a bubble at the brim,
That does not carry food for him.
Then dash the brimming cup aside,
And spill its purple wine,
Take not its madness to thy lip,
Let not its curse be thine.
'Tis red and rich—but grief and woe
Are hid those rosy depths below.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.
It cannot be that earth is man's only hiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble, cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment upon its waves, and sink into darkness and nothingness. Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temples of our hearts, are forever wandering abroad unsatisfied? Why is it, that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it, that the stars, which "hold their festivals around the midnight throne," are set above the grasp of our limited faculties—forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it, that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us—leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in an Alpine torrent upon our hearts? We are born for higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades—where the stars will be spread out before us like the Islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings which here pass before us like visions, will remain in our presence forever.

Of all the periods and events of life, the concluding scene is one of the deepest interest to the person himself, and to surviving spectators. Various are the ways in which it comes, and various the aspects it presents; but in all it is solemn. What can be more so, than the approach of that moment, which, to the dying man, is the boundary between time and eternity! which concludes the one and commences the other; which terminates all his interests in this world, and fixes his condition for a never ending existence in the world unknown! What can be more so than those moments of silent and indescribable anxiety, when the last sands of the numbered hour are running; when the beat of the heart becomes too languid to be felt at the extremities of the frame; when the hand returns not the gentle pressure; when the limbs lie still and motionless; when the eye is fixed, and the ear turns no more towards the voice of consoling kindness; when the breath, before oppressive and laborious, becomes feeble and feeble till it dies slowly away—and to the listening ear there is no sound amidst the breathless silence; nor to the arrested eye, that watches with the un-moving look of thrilling solicitude for the last symptom of remaining life, is motion longer perceptible; when surrounding friends continue to speak in whispers, and to step through the chamber on the tiptoe of cautiousness, as if still fearful of disturbing him—whom the noise of a thousand thunders could not now startle—who has fallen on that last sleep, from which nothing shall rouse but "the voice of the archangel, and the trumpet of God."

DESCRIPTION OF THE SAVIOUR.
The following letter was taken from a manuscript in the possession of the present family of Killy, now in Lord Killy's library, which was taken from the original letter of Publius Lentullus at Rome.
Letter from Publius Lentullus, to the Senate of Rome, concerning Jesus Christ.
It being the usual custom of the Roman Governors to advertise the Senate and people of such material things as happened in their provinces in the days of the Emperor, Tiberius Caesar, Publius Lentullus, President of Judea, wrote the following epistle to the Senate concerning our Saviour:
"These appeared in these our days, Christ, who is yet living amongst us, and of the Gentiles is accepted for a prophet of truth; but his own disciples

call him the Son of God. He raiseth the dead and cureth all manner of diseases; a man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear; his hair of the color of a chesnut fully ripe, plain to the ears, thence downward it is more orient, curling and waving about his shoulders; in the middle of his head is a seam or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarites; his forehead plain and very delicate; his face without spot or wrinkle, beautified with a lovely red; his nose and mouth so formed as nothing can be reprehended; his beard thickish, in color like his hair, not very long but forked; his look, innocent and mature; his eyes grey, clear and quick; in reproving, he is terrible; in admonishing, courteous and fair spoken; pleasant in conversation, mixed with gravity; it cannot be remembered that any have seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep; in proportion of body, most excellent; his hands and arms, most delectable to behold; in speaking very temperate, modest and wise; a man, for his singular beauty, surpassing the children of men."

Females Beware.—She who smiles on the suit of a drunkard, is preparing for herself an inexhaustible grief. Let her remember the days of darkness, for they shall be many! With her own hand she is planting a thorn under her pillow. He, whom she weds as the friend of her bosom and solace in trouble, will prove the worst foe of her peace—the great Appollyon of all her earthly hopes.
Integrity.—Integrity is a great and commendable virtue—a man of integrity is a true man, a bold man, and a steady man. He is to be trusted and relied upon. No bribes can corrupt him, no fear daunt him. His word is slow in coming, but sure. He shines brightest in the fire, and his friend hears of him most when he most needs him. His courage grows with danger, and conquers opposition with constancy. As he cannot be flattered or frightened into that he dislikes, so he hates flattery and temporizing in others. He runs with truth and not with the times—with right and not with might—his rule is straight, soon seen, but too seldom followed.
Wm. Penn. to his Children.

Young Crocodiles.—The following curious circumstance has just happened in France. A French officer in service of the Pacha of Egypt, sent over to a friend in France some objects of antiquity and of natural history, and among other things some crocodile's eggs. On opening the box, however, a few days ago, on its arrival at the Custom house, three young crocodiles, alive, made their appearance, and crept out of the case. They had been hatched, either during the passage, or the quarantine, and had sustained themselves by feeding on some papyrus manuscripts & the mummy of an Ibis, which the case contained—nothing being left of this last, but the talons, and some feathers. These animals are still alive, and on the road to Paris, where they have probably by this time arrived.

A late western paper announces the marriage of a Miss Polly Schrecongost. We congratulate the friends of the fair bride upon her change of name.
American Paper in England.—Proposals have been issued by John Robley, for publishing an American newspaper in Liverpool. The projector thinks that since no less than five foreign journals are published in the U. States; it may not be thought unnecessary to establish an American Paper in Great Britain, the object of which will be to disseminate correct information concerning the political, moral and physical condition of our Republic.

PUBLIC SALE.
In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' court of Adams county, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 26th of March inst., on the premises, the Real Estate of WM. STOLTZ, deceased, viz:

A Tract of Land, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Riddlemussler, Jacob Mackley and others, within 14 miles of the Turnpike Road leading to Baltimore, containing **101 ACRES,** on which are convenient log Buildings—**House, Barn & Spring**—house, and a Spring convenient to the door. The land is of the first quality, with a proportion of meadow, plough-land and woodland. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given and the terms made known by
JAMES BARR, Adm'r.
By the Court,
JOHN B. OLARK, Clerk.
March 3.

If you want to be RICH,
CALL AT
CLARKSON'S.
THE FIFTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON
Friday the 26th March.
Fifty-four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn
Ballots.
SCHEME.
1 prize of \$20,000 is \$20,000
1 do 10,000 is 10,000
1 do 4,000 is 4,000
1 do 2,500 is 2,500
1 do 2,000 is 2,000
1 do 1,180 is 1,180
3 do 1,000 is 3,000
3 do 500 is 1,500
4 do 300 is 1,200
10 do 200 is 2,000
10 do 150 is 1,500
20 do 100 is 2,000
46 do 60 is 2,760
46 do 50 is 2,300
46 do 40 is 1,840
36 do 30 is 1,080
92 do 25 is 2,300
92 do 20 is 1,840
920 do 12 is 11,040
8280 do 6 is 49,680
9624 prizes, \$124,020
Tickets, \$6, Halves, \$3,
Other Shares in proportion.
Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at
CLARKSON'S
HARDWARE STORE.
Orders for Tickets, enclosing the Cash, will be most promptly attended to; without the Cash, will be held under consideration until after the Drawing, Gettysburg, March 9.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 4.
28 35 24 6 33 5 46 49
At an Orphans' Court,
HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before Daniel Sheffer and William McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c. On motion,
The Court Grant a Rule,
ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF
PHILIP SMITH,
deceased, and their assigns, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of April next, to shew cause why the balance of the Administration Account of Peter Smith, Administrator of said Intestate, as well as the advancements to the several heirs made during the life of the said Philip, should not be deducted out of and from the sums decreed to the different heirs of said Philip, out of the real estate of said Intestate; and the decree of the Orphans' Court relative to said estate modified accordingly.
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
March 9. tc

PROCLAMATION.
THOSE concerned, will take notice, that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have appointed a **CIRCUIT COURT,** to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, by the Judges of the same Court—to commence on Monday the 5th of April next, and to continue one week.
PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 16. tc

CIRCUIT COURT.
LIST OF CAUSES, in the Circuit Court of Adams County, for Trial at a Circuit Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for said County, on Monday the 5th day of April, 1830:
The Carlisle Bank vs. Nicholas Wierman
David Wilson & John Garvin, Esq. Trustees of Moses Gouley, an Insolvent Debtor, vs. Abraham Scott.
George Oberly vs. William Hildebrand.
Wm. McClellan, Jr. vs. Jacob Hildebrand.
David Witherow vs. Peter Eply.
James Dobbin, Esq. vs. Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. and John Wildeson.
George Arnold vs. Jacob Zell.
Bank of Gettysburg vs. James Dobbin, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Alexander Dobbin, dec'd.
George Himes vs. Jacob Hildebrand.
Martin Ebert vs. James D. Paxton, Thaddeus Stevens, & Frederick Kephly.
(ATTEST) **G. WELSH, Clerk.**
Gettysburg, Feb. 16, 1830. tc

TO MY CREDITORS.
TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 26th of April next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.
ELI STEM.
March 9. 31

BARGAINS!
H. & C. BARNITZ,
HAVING it in contemplation to remove from Millerstown, offer to dispose of their Stock of GOODS, to their Friends and the Public, on the most accommodating terms.—They have on hand, an assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
BAR IRON,
American & Shear Steel, &c.
all of which they are determined to sell low for Cash or short credit.
ALSO, ON HAND,
500 LOCUST POSTS,
which will be sold low.
All persons indebted to the above Firm, are requested to discharge the same on or before the **fifteenth day of March next**—their removal rendering it necessary to have their business closed.
H. & C. B.
Millerstown, Jan. 12. tf

DOCTOR H. SMYER
BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has recently purchased from JOHN HERSH, Jr. his entire Stock of
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Paints & Dye-Stuffs,
and intends continuing the Drug Business in the same stand for the present. He will endeavor to keep constantly on hands a complete assortment of genuine articles in the above line, and at reasonable prices; and invites the old Customers of the Establishment, and the Public generally, to give him a call. He has also obtained the agency for the sale of
BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,
and will keep always on hands,
School and Miscellaneous Books, &c. &c.
DOCT. SMYER will also continue the practice of Medicine, and may be consulted at all times, either at his Drug Store, or residence in the house formerly occupied by Doct. James H. Miller. He begs leave to add, that he will, at all times, be ready to give the necessary advice and instructions, with such medicines as may be purchased at his Drug-store, without additional charges.
Gettysburg, Sept. 15. tf

FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,
A Salve for Inflamed Eyes;
A specific cure. If a radical cure is not performed, no charge will be made.
Peter Fahnestock,
No. 4, Light-street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.
DEVOTES his attention exclusively to the **COMMISSION BUSINESS,** for the sale of Produce of every description, and also for purchasing all kinds of Merchandise.
Any Consignments or Orders will receive particular attention.
REFERENCES.
Links, Tiernan & Sons, } Baltimore.
G. T. Hopkins & Co. }
Alec. Colhoun, Esq., } Chambersburg.
Thos. Chambers, Esq., }
Moses Worman, Frederick county, Md. }
P. F. is agent for the Manufacturers of Cocalico Mill Stones, celebrated for chopping Rye and Corn, and for grinding Plaster, an assortment of which he has on hand; among them are Stones for "Harris and Wilson's Perpendicular Grist Mills," and for "Stockman's Improved Grist Mills."
Baltimore, March 2. 8c

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of **HENRY HOKE, Esq.** deceased, by Bond, Note, or Book account, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call and settle the same on or before the first day of June next.
Likewise those who owe costs on the Docket of Justice Hoke, dec'd, are particularly requested to settle the same on or before the time aforesaid.
The Docket is in the hands of S. S. Kwo, Esq. where those concerned will do well to call, and save additional costs, by paying their respective dues.
GEO. SMYER, Esq.
March 2. 4t

POOR-HOUSE ACCOUNTS.
JOHN B. MPHERSON, Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor, &c. for the County of Adams.
DR.
To balance on last settlement, 82 1/2
To Commissioners' Order on Treasurer, 200 00
To do do, 300 00
Discount off, 4 20
395 80

PRODUCE OF THE FARM FOR 1829.
83 bushels of Wheat,
182 " Rye,
900 " Corn,
124 " Oats,
8 " Potatoes,
310 " Flaxseed,
20 tons Hay,
3313 lbs. Pork,
2430 " Beef,
235 yards Linen and Cloth manufactured in the house.
45 Paupers remained in the Poorhouse on the 6th day of January, 1829.
46 Paupers remained in the Poorhouse on the 4th day of January, 1830.
7 Paupers supported out of the house
53 Paupers admitted in the course of the year.

CR.
Sundry persons for executing orders of removal and maintenance, \$43 04 1/2
To Tradesmen, 164 40 1/2
Sundry persons for supporting out door paupers, 257 97 1/2
For Flour, grain, & vegetables, 230 42
Hirelings, 192 29
Drugs, &c., 31 33
Merchandise, 583 09
Leather, 24 12
Bacon and Pork, 78 97
Funeral expenses of out door paupers, 35 65
Abraham Scott, rent for pasture field two years, 36 00
Printing accounts, 74 00
Daniel Michly, for hauling and extra time, 4 00
William McCurdy, expenses to Chambersburg, and extra time, 5 00
John Garvin, salary as clerk, 25 00
P. Aughinbaugh, on orders, 211 80
James Dobbin, counsel fee, 5 00
Thaddeus Stevens, salary, 10 00
Dr. D. Horner, do, 132 00
P. Aughinbaugh, do, 125 00
J. B. M'Pherson, do, 20 00
8229 09 1/2

CR.
By Cash paid for Grain, Fruit and small marketing, 69 44
Do Hirelings, 49 68
Do for meat & fish, 134 03 1/2
Do John Ash & Hol-labaugh for manure, 33 50
Do for Groceries at Baltimore, 82 10
Do sundry persons, for executing orders, 50 47
Do Tradesmen's Bills, 27 93 1/2
Do Wagon expenses, 22 04 1/2
Balance, 2 23 1/2
\$472 44 1/2
WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and do REPORT, that they are correct, and that the balance of Two Dollars and twenty three and three-fourth cents is due said Institution—it being from January 7, 1829, until January 4, 1830, both days included.
JOHN LILLY, } Auditors.
R. SMITH, }

CR.
Sundry persons for executing orders of removal and maintenance, \$43 04 1/2
To Tradesmen, 164 40 1/2
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